

WHAT'S THE



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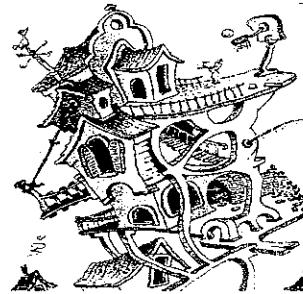
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STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAW
 The Michigan Department of Education complies with all Federal laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination, and with all requirements of the U.S. Department of Education.

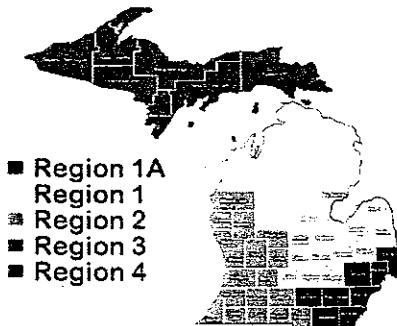
MATR Michigan's Assistive Technology Resource

- 1 The overall purpose of MATR is to provide information services, support materials, technical assistance, and training to local and intermediate school districts in Michigan to increase their capacity to address the assistive technology needs of students with disabilities.
- 2 MATR's website is www.cenmi.org/matr/
- 3 Services to schools are FREE and include:
 - Support to IEP team members during the process of considering AT
 - Equipment loan program for trials of AT to schools
 - A software loan library for parents and school personnel
 - Training - inservice workshops, intensive trainings and development of training materials

If we are to serve all kids, we
 need to connect and
 collaborate with one another

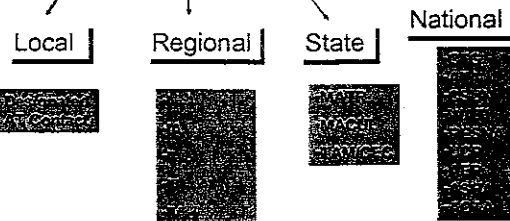


Regional



http://www.cenmi.org/matr/regional_map.asp

Resources

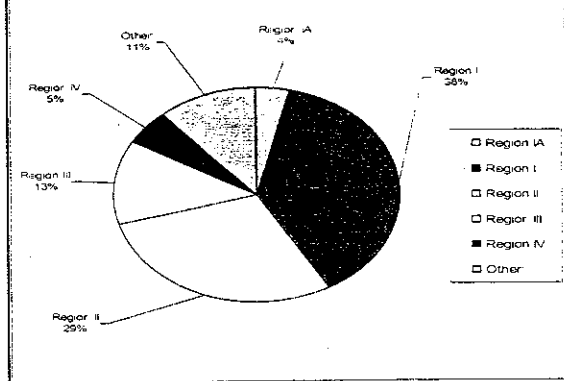




MATR Training

- During the 2004-2005 School Year, MATR Staff provided training to over 1300 people State-wide on various Assistive Technology topics
- Several levels of trainings/assistance
 1. Minimal Assistance / Telephone & E - mail
 2. Moderate Assistance / Supported Training
 3. Maximum Assistance / Intensive Training
- Statewide Conference
- MATR Sponsored Training Events

Requests for Assistance by Region



Support Materials

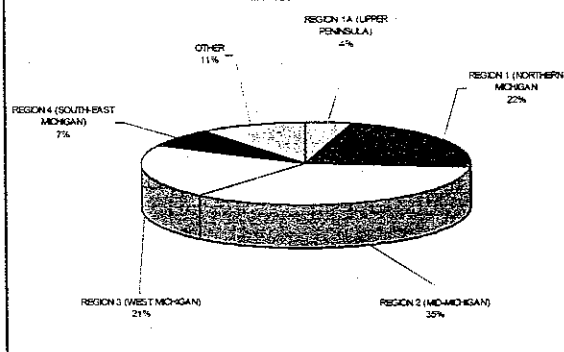
- Training Modules
- Resource CD
- Tool Kits (based in Regions)
- Additional Kits:
 - Switch Kit
 - Math Kit
 - Early Childhood
 - Institutions of Higher Education (IHE's)



Lending Library

- Loaned approximately 600 items in past year
- Added numerous items from inventory and requests
- Extension of loan period from 6 to 8 weeks
- Online loan agreement forms
- Photographs and descriptions of items of library on website

MATR LOANS BY REGION



MATR Website

- www.cenmi.org/matr

Provides many valuable resources including: training materials, tutorials, lending libraries and other valuable information

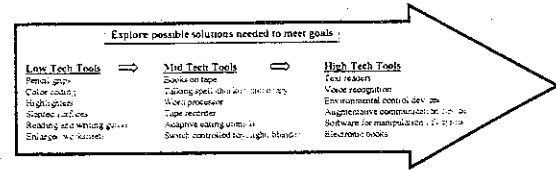


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State Assessments, Accommodations, and Assistive Technology

Assistive Technology Continuum

Assistive Technology is a continuum of tools, strategies, and services that match a student's needs, abilities and tasks



Standard vs. Non-standard Accommodations for State Objectives

- Standard accommodations do not change what the specific assessment is measuring
- Non-standard accommodations do change what the assessment is measuring

Accommodation Types

- Presentation
- Response
- Timing/Scheduling
- Setting

Why use Accommodations?

- Allow student access to the assessment
- Without the accommodation the student would be unable to demonstrate knowledge/performance

Accommodation Decisions

- IEP team for students receiving special education services
- Should be made by individuals knowledgeable about the student's educational needs (504)
- ELL students will have decisions made by district administrator and classroom teachers

Documenting Accommodations

- On the IEP accommodations are recorded in the "State and District-Wide Assessment" section
- Students with 504 plans are recorded within the written plan
- ELL students are recorded in the student file

Accommodation DO's

- DO use during instruction and carry over to the assessment process
- DO base decisions on accommodations on the specific needs of the student
- DO make team decisions on accommodations
- DO review regularly to determine effectiveness and necessity

Accommodation DONT'S

- DON'T introduce accommodations for the first time on an assessment
- DON'T base on student disability category
- DON'T make the student fit the accommodation(s)
- DON'T rely on previous accommodation(s) without reevaluation/consideration

MATR Summer Institute 2006

- June 14, 15, 16, 2006
- Traverse City – Northwestern Michigan College – Hagerty Center
- Featuring Skip Stahl – CAST – Universal Design for Learning

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Assistive Technology – A LIFE TOOL!



THANK YOU

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Assessment Accommodation Decision Making Made Easy – OR Easier?



Michigan's Assistive Technology Resource

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Objectives

- Define assistive technology (AT) devices and services.
- Identify appropriate AT consideration when determining potential accommodations
- Learn SETT decision making process for AT
- Understand importance of team approach to the AT decision-making process
- Define data collection as it relates to AT interventions and trials

Legal Definition – AT Device



An assistive technology *device* is defined as "any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability" (34CFR§ 300.5)

The IDEA of 2004 (P.L. 108-446) added an exception to this definition to exclude surgically implanted medical devices. It states: "the term [assistive technology device] does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted or the replacement of such device."

Legal Definition – AT Service



- Evaluation
- Acquisition of assistive technology devices
- Selection
- Coordinating
- Training or technical assistance

IDEA Facts

Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA 2004) mandates that all children with disabilities are entitled to a Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) in the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE).

IDEA Facts

IDEA 2004 also requires IEP teams to *consider* the assistive technology needs of students during the development of an IEP.

Documenting Assistive Technology in the IEP

- How
- Where

Use of a Consideration Framework

- Assistive technology consideration must be tailored to meet the student's individual needs.
- A decision making framework is helpful in determining a student's assistive technology needs.

Example of a Framework for AT Consideration

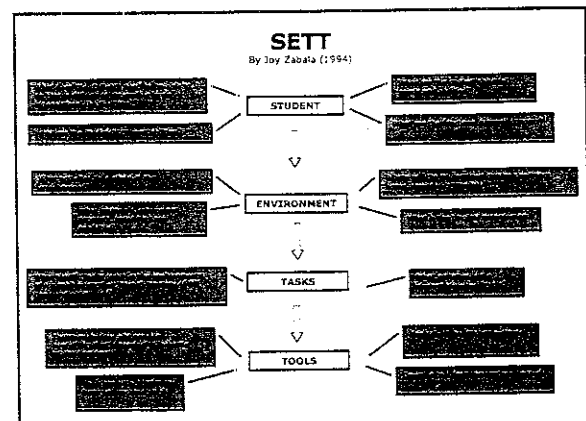
SETT Student Environment Tasks Tools

by
Joy Zabala
www.joyzabala.com

SETT is a framework that assists teams in the consideration process

Critical elements of SETT:

- Process
- Communication
- Multiple perspectives
- Collaboration
- Flexibility
- Pertinent information



Purpose of the Assistive Technology Team

- The primary role of the Assistive Technology Team is to assist families and school districts in determining a student's requirement (if any) for assistive technology through the IEP, IFSP or Section 504 process

A Team Approach

- Multiple perspectives from a number of disciplines will ensure that the needs of the student will be addressed and services are provided across all environments
- The IEP team is responsible for determining whether a student requires AT to achieve goals and objectives

Team Members

- Student
- Parent(s) / Guardian
- AT Specialist
- General Education Teacher
- Special Education Teacher
- Occupational Therapist
- Physical Therapist
- Speech-Language Pathologist
- School Psychologist
- Teacher Consultant
- School Administrator (e.g. Principals, Sp Ed Directors, etc.)
- Paraprofessional
- Instructional Technology Coordinator
- Others (anyone involved with the student)

Documenting team decisions using the data collection process

Data Collection Forms

- Completed SETT Framework
- AT Implementation Plan
- AT Tool Trial List
- Specific Tool Effectiveness Evaluation

SETT Form

Student	Environment	Tasks	Tools

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- Contact CEC –
- 888.232.7733
- service@cec.sped.org

AT Consideration Quick Wheel

- Contact CEC –
- 888.232.7733
- service@cec.sped.org

Online accessible version of AT Quick Wheel:
http://www.cec.sped.org/law_res/doc/resources/tam/index.html

Boston Support Lists

- On MATR Resource CD –
 - Consideration and Decision-Making Module
 - Resources
 - Supports List Boston.pdf

Tools and Strategies for Reading and Decoding			
■ Skills:			
■ drawings	reading mechanics	decode	interpret
■ No Tech	use research tools		
■ Reading and Decoding			
■ strategic reading - teach students to look for particular information e.g. review title/chapter headings, locate main ideas, etc.			
■ reduction - reduce the amount of reading required			
■ time - adjust allotted time for assignment			
■ physical/verbal - enhance meaning of reading with gestures exaggerated facial expressions and intonation during group reading			
■ choral reading - students read together			
■ peer tutor - or adult, to support or read to student			
■ finger tap for syllable counting - kinesthetic and auditory reinforcement			
■ discuss drawings - draw student's attention to the illustrations show how it relates to the text; locate of specific vocabulary within the illustrations			
■ reading preview - focus on vocabulary development, story line, background information, etc.			
■ student interests - use sports, games, characters etc. as reading material			
■ high interest/low reading level - locate books that are easy to read but interesting to facilitate fluency in reading and motivation			

Low Tech

Reading and Decoding

- word walls - to reinforce frequently used words and topic story vocabulary: create on blackboard, whiteboard, or cards posted on walls; words may be grouped together by category and color-coded
- word rings - another way to reinforce topic story vocabulary by putting text, drawn cut-out scanned pictures/drawings, story characters, Picture Communication symbols, etc. on oaktag cards, then create rings with the cards using binder rings, shoover curtain rings, pipe cleaners or yarn
- word dice - words written on each side of a cube (ie. made from milk cartons) for sight word development, vocabulary, synonyms etc.
- highlighting and highlighter tape - removable transparent highlighter tape, highlighters, etc. identify target vocabulary, words within a larger field of text
- post-its - to cover (delete) sounds or to add letters and change the word
- clear post-its - put over text and use highlighters on top; for diagramming sentences in Project Read, put symbols on clear post-it to avoid damaging text/book
- magnifying glass, word windows, mini-flashlight - for visual tracking of words/letters
- Reading Helper (Specialty Press, Inc.) - 6 1/2" X 11 1/4" plastic strip with a 1/4" transparent, yellow highlighting strip running the length of it; use for visual tracking of words/letters

Mid Tech

Reading and Decoding

- mini flashlight - to support visual tracking while reading (electronics office supply department stores)
- tape record text - for students to hear review story content or to read along with text
- books on tape - to preview content/sequence of story/text (library, audiotape purchase or rental stores, Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic)
- video taped versions of stories - to motivate, make story come alive and to preview/review story content
- card reader/recorder - electronic device which speaks aloud text written on a card; provides auditory feedback to support vocabulary/math skills. Let's Go Activity Pak - Say It!, includes Can-Do recorder (Abilenet)
- hand-held talking dictionary/speller - e.g., Franklin Homework Wiz & Speaking Homework Wiz, dictionary/thesaurus, spell check, create personal word list; words appear on small screen; target words, definitions, & synonyms can be pronounced aloud if speaking version; offers practice in cursive and print; handwriting, arithmetic tutor & calculator, Speaking Language Master, Special Edition a more sophisticated device which can be customized for different learning disabilities and has adjustable speech speed; ideal for blind users; an extra large screen is provided for visually impaired students (these and other versions available from Franklin Electronic Publishers)
- songs - teach students original or other songs; then use overhead device with song lyrics on the overlays; students read as a group; students take turns tracking the words with a pointer

High Tech

Reading and Decoding

- PowerPoint slide show - create slides of words for word identification, on the flip side, give appropriate for the student and increase the time as s/he improves the rate
- multimedia software - adapt/modify books by, e.g., using story graphics alone on slides to "tell" the story; putting graphics and text together on slides, reviewing text at lower grade level, adding symbols/references to replace text or to enhance text, etc. e.g., PowerPoint (Microsoft), IntelliPhis (Intelli Tools), HyperStudio (Knowledge Adventures), Kid Pix Studio Deluxe (Broderbund)
- symbol/rebus software - to enhance or replace text, e.g., BoardMaker (Mayer Johnson) - uses Mayer Johnson Picture Communication Symbols; Writing Wiza symbols (Don Johnson - Mayer Johnson symbols), Picture It & PrintWiz (Glaser Software) - rebus pictures
- Picture This - CD collection of photographic images to support language reading (Mayer Johnson)
- screen colors - change the colors on Microsoft Word or PowerPoint to suit the needs of the user, e.g., dark colors on a bright background
- graphic organizers - to preview/review story narrative, vocabulary, characterization, etc. (see low tech); e.g., Inspiration (X-12) & Kidspiration (K-3), Laying (feature, TouchWindow access) (Inspiration Inc.); software; decreases frustration for students who cannot draw/write neatly; can transform a web map to outline format with one keystroke
- graphic enhancement of text - software which uses pictures or symbols to identify words to support reading of text; can be used to rewrite text or alongside text, e.g.,
- text-to-speech - for reading text on computer, a.k.a. text or electronic text; reading software to read any text file aloud; those who others are programs are available, e.g., TextEdit Plus (Mac) and Text Aloud (PC), which offer optional highlighting of text as it is read; software such as Write OutLOUD (WIN Mac, Don Johnson), IntelliTalk (WIN Mac, IntelliTools), CAST eReader (CAST), L & H Comm 1000 (LeComme & Hauspie), TextHelp products, etc. others have many more options; word pack feature available on Microsoft Word (for Mac), AppleWorks (for Mac, Apple Computer)

Assistive Technology Implementation Plan

- Names of team member(s) responsible for plan implementation.
- Prioritized tasks and tool strategies to be addressed.
- Acquisition of tools
- Training needs and options.
- Data collection plan** to document outcomes of strategy/tool use or trial periods

Implementation Plan

Tasks/Tools	Implementation Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document prioritized tasks and tool/strategies identified from the SETT form Specify when and how tool/strategy will be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document team member roles and responsibilities in the implementation Be specific about who is going to do what Set time lines Set a time to reconvene

Data can come from various sources.

- Performance data can measure student progress toward goals
- Performance data support or disprove solutions tried (tool trials).
- Formal or informal assessment data provide baseline information for specific tasks

Testing Accommodations

- Change the way a student accesses instruction and assessment without changing the actual standards the student is working towards

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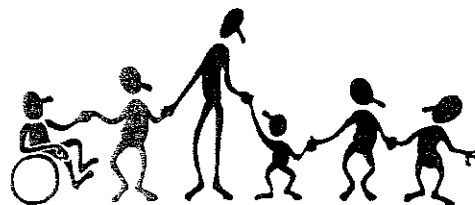
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